THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with rither Prussian or French armies, and at the leading cap-wals. The Tribune dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New-York Herald, World, Times, and bun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE FALL OF STRASBOURG.

THE "KEY OF FRANCE" SURRENDERED TO THE PRUSSIANS-SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PRISON-ERS CAPTURED-GEN. UDRICH FORCED TO CAPITULATE BY THE CITIZENS.

MY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs this day that the King sent a dispatch to the Queen, as follows: "Ferrieres, Sept. 27, 11 p. m .- Strasbourg rapitulated at 5 this afternoon. WILHELM."

There are great rejoicings at Berlin.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Strasbourg telegraphs from Carlsruhe this day: "Gen. Werder has announced the unconditional surrender of Strasbourg with 17,000 men (including National Guards) and 451 officers. At 8 this morning the gates were occupied by German troops. It is reported that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, succeeded yesterday in hoisting the white flag on the cathedral, but Uhrich ordered it removed. Afterward he was compelled to surrender by the pressure of the citizens and garrison. There is great rejoicing here. The victory is regarded as a triumph of the Baden troops. Salutes are firing and bells ringing."

PRUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS. REQUISITIONS MADE ON ORLEANS-OPERATIONS

AGAINST PARIS-GRAND PARADE AT VER SAILLES-HONORS DISTRIBUTED TO THE BRAVE -THE DUKE OF WURTEMBERG WOUNDED. Tours, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

Thomain Prussian army, under Prince Albert, did not enter the City of Orleans. Detachments were sent in, and requisitions made for provisions and forage, when the army began a retrogade movement toward Paris. A civilian whom they captured, and subsequently released, says Prince Albert [received a dispatch which seemed to suddenly change his plans

The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontaine bleau. They imposed no tax on the city, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A dispatch from Epinal, dated the 27th, says the Prussians attacked Raon l'Etaipe yesterday, but were repulsed.

The Prussians opened fire on the gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several of the French. The Prussians are creeting a battery at Severn. A

fively fire was opened on them from Fort D'Issy while they were at their work. The Duke of Würtemberg was younded in the

action at the outposts of St. Cloud. An armistice of 48 hours was concluded at Mézières

on Monday for the removal of the wounded.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS

ENFORCING DISCIPLINE AMONG THE SOLDIERS-THE FRENCH GUNBOATS GUARDING THE SEINE-THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE IN-

TOURS, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. A letter dated Paris, Sept. 24, says the population is animated by one sentiment-defense of the capiat The Mobile and National Guards behave with great calmness and determination. A Zouave, who fied in a recent fight without firing a shot, and afterward attempted to kill the officer who arrested him, has been shot by order of a Court Martial. Severe measures have been taken with others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly recruits who joined the fragment of a Zouave regiment, which escaped from Sedan

Preparations have been made to light the City of Paris with petroleum if it becomes necessary to cut off all the gas. Rochefort has remarkable influence over the workingmen, who are prepared to defend Paris to the last. The city has been orderly and quiet up to the 24th; the Prussian reports of riots are false. Gunboats guard the Seine feffectually on both sides of the city. Large numbers of men who have not arms have been detailed as firemen in case of need. The strictest measures have been taken to insure order; the police force is large, and can readily be supported by the military. There is no possibility of a lack of water. Great numbers of women, who have erganized to take care of the wounded, marched through the streets one day, carrying bauners, and were enthusiastically applauded. The Bourse is no longer frequented, and scarcely any operations take

The Protestant pastor Paschoud, in the name of the League of Peace, has sent a telegram to the Queen of Prussia, as President of the Society of Aid to the Wounded at Berlin. An answer came in the morning, the Queen expressing an ardent hope for

Gambetta, Garnier-Pages, and Arago have been added to the Committee of Defense. Proper measwee have been taken to feed the poor.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

THE RESULT OF FAVRE'S NEGOTIATIONS BROUGHT FROM PARIS BY BALLOON-THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A MEANS OF DEFENSE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Yours on the 24th, says: "The news of the Bismarck-Favre interview was brought from Paris by means of a balloon by Jules Durnof. He left the Place Saint Pierre, Montmartre, at 8 on the morning of the 23d. Astrong east wind was blowing. He rose 3,000 Fards. With a telescope he saw the Prussians pointing cannon at him, and their infantry tried rifles, but were out of range. He brought three mail-bags, weighing 250 pounds; descended near Evreux, and traveled thence by rail.

Bismarck's conditions were placarded in the streets of Paris three days ago, and produced the most defiant feeling among the population. Durnof reports that a few days ago the Prussians obtained possession of a redoubt commanding St. Cloud, but were dislodged by the cannon of Fort du Mont Valètien. All the houses in the Park of Montretoul are

reduced to ruins. 'The affair of Bourget (about four miles north-east of Paris, on the road to Soissons) was very scrious and very dramatic. Sheltered behind a house, the Prussians had thrown up a redoubt of bricks. A might attack took place at this point. The electric ight apparatus on Bazaine's system did capital serrice. A battalion of Breton Garde Mobile and Nabonal Guards advanced upon the enemy, whose eyes

house which protected the redoubt, and the Prussians. surprised and thrown into confusion by the unexpected [maneuver, were routed, and left 5,00 prisoners in the hands of the Garde Mobile. Night and day the sound of cannon is continually heard in

TONE OF THE PARISIANS-NO CESSION OF TERRI-TORY TO BE PERMITTED-SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The following letter, from the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris, was received at Loudon to-day, and is one day later than anything previously received:

Paris, 21st Sept .- Evening .- There have been two deputations at the Hotel de Ville to hold interviews with the Government in respect to an armistice. One consisted of about 100 officers of the National Guard, chiefly from the Faubourgs St. Antoine and Temple, accompanied by a large crowd. Having been admitted into the salle du trone, they were received by the Mayor of Paris and Jules Ferry. The latter's reply to the deputation is not very clear. He certainly said that no shameful peace should be concluded, but whether, as some assert, he answered the officers that no portion of French soil should be eded, is not equally certain. Shortly after this depntation had left the other arrived. This was from the Republican Clubs. It is stated that Ferry's answer was considered satisfactory.

The walls have been placarded with a proclamation of Trochu to the armed force. He tells them that some regiments behaved badly at Clamart; that their assertion that they had no cartridges is false. He recommends all citizens to arrest soldiers who are drunk or who propagate false news. He threatens a vigorous application of the articles of

I dined at one of the estaminets (drinking-saloons) of the Faubourg St. Antoine. It was full of the 'men of the people." From the tone of their observations it may be esteemed certain that if Favre concludes an armistice involving any cession of territory, there will be a rising at once. The cafes are clesed now at 10 p. m. About 12 I walked home. One would have supposed one's self to be in some dull, provincial town at 3 in the morning. Everything was closed. No one, except here and there a citizen on his way home, or a patrol of the National Guard, was to be seen.

Favre's departure was kept so close a secret that it did not become known until yesterday. The ultrain the Government were understood on good authority to be opposed to it, but Favre was supported by Picard, Gambetta, and Kératry, who-as everything is comparative-represent the moderate section of our rulers.

We are as belligerent and cheery to-day as we were despondent on Monday evening. When it was heard that the hights at Meudon were taken, we immediately entered on a phase of despair. It is over now, and we crow as lustily as ever. Nothing of importance appears to have taken place at the front The commanders of several forts send word to Trochu that they have fired on the Prussians, and that there have been small outpostlengagements. During the day the bridges of St. Cloud and Terribillancourt are blown up.

I attempted this morning to obtain a pass from Trochu. Announcing myself as a journalist, I pene trated with some difficulty into a room in which several of his staff were seated, but there my progress was stopped, and I was told that aides-de-camp had been fired upon in attempting to go outside, and that Trochu himself had been arrested, and been within an inch of being shot because he had the impudence to say that he was Governor of Paris. Thence I went to make a few calls on my friends, and found every one engaged in measuring the distance from the enemy's batteries to his particular house. One friend I found seated in a cellar that was covered with mattresses to make it bomb-proof. He emerged from his subterranean place of security to talk to me; ordered his servant to pile on a few more mattresses, and then retreated again. Anything so dull as existence here it is difficult to imagine. Few regiments are seen now during the day marching outside of the ramparts. From 8 to 9 a. m. there is a military movement, as regiments then come and go on and off duty in the court yard of the Louvre Several regiments of Garde Mobile are kept under arms all night, ready to march to any point that may be seriously attacked.

A considerable number of troops went at an early hour this morning in the direction of St. Cloud. At 1 p. m. the cannonade became audible; 1:30-it is be coming every moment louder. People say that Mont Valerien has been attacked. 2:30.—Still heavy firing. I cannot obtain assurance that it comes from Mont

Favre has come back. It is said that the Prussian will treat only in Paris. I have just seen an American who tried to pass with letters from Mr. Nathan to Gen. Sheridan; he penetrated within the Prussian lines but could not reach headquarters. In returning he was nearly murdered by the Garde Mobile passed the night in a cell in which drunkards were confined, and has just been let out, as his papers proved to be all correct.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES.

THE PRUSSIANS OUTWITTED AT THIONVILLE -PROVISIONS SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED BY THE FRENCH - BAZAINE STILL REFUSES TO public. SUPPENDER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Metz telegraphs this day: "Ever since a week preceding Sunday, a large amount of provisions have accumulated in the city of Luxembourg, and in the village of Bettenbourg, five miles south of it, ostensibly for transportation to Saarbruck. for the German armies. On the night of the 24th inst, the displaced rails between Luxembourg and Thionville, on the French side of the frontier, were replaced, and the accumulated provisions, flour, rice, coffee, and sugar, were loaded in 60 wagons of 10 tuns each, and drawn by two locomotives sent from Betterabourg, into Thionville station, where a French garrison received them.

"On Sunday morning the German troops lying south and west of Thionville obtained knowledge of the matter, and made an attack on the station, endeavoring to destroy the provisions or prevent their unloading by cannonading. Their movement was unsuccessful, as the station, lying to the west of Thionville, was protected by the guns of a battery at Malmgrange. The whole affair was managed by the French Company of the Railroad of the East. They induced the Customs officers at Luxembourg to discontinue the night-guard at Betsembourgthe frontier station-representing that the brokendown condition of the railroad made precaution

"The Customs officials are making a report on the matter which may cause the expulsion of the French railway officers. On Sunday the Germans reëxtended their lines, which had been relaxed, are now again blockading Thionville. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies ruled the entire frontier the shade. Cannons from the fort fired upon the labsolutely closed against all quadrupeds, vehicles, NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

and merchandise that can possibly convey the infection of the rinderpest. Soldiers quartered in the frontier villages are instructed to cause all rural travelers to be disinfected by the application of vapors before passing inward; not even ambulancecarts are allowed to return.

"The recent report about Bazaine's offer to capitulate was entirely without foundation. Bazaine told Favre: 'My Emperor placed me at this post; I shall hold it till I fall.'

" Montmédy is reported taken."

FRENCH LOSSES DURING THE WAR. OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRISONERS, NEARLY ONE THOUSAND CANNON, AND IM-

MENSE QUANTITIES OF MILITARY STORES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin gives, on the 26th inst., the following official statement of German captures thus far, not includ-

On the 2d of August, the day when Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, the French lost as prisoners, 6 officers and 67 privates.

At Weissenburg, 30 officers and 1,000 men as prisners, 4 mitrailleuses, 22 cannon, 51 army-wagens and carriages of all kinds. At Worth, 6,000 prisoners, including 100 officers, 2

eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, 42 wagons and car-

riages, 200 horses, the baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two railway trains with provi-Same day, at Spichern, and during the days following those battles, in engagements at Reishofen and Sarreguemines, 2,500 prisoners, 4 guns, a pontoon train, a tented camp, and two magazines containing

10,000 woolen blankets, 40,000 packages of rice, cof-

fee, and sugar, large quantities of wine, rum, and

tobacco, the last alone amounting in value to \$500,000 There were captured in the fortresses surrendered during the first half of August : At Haguenau, 3 officers, 103 privates, 80 horses, a large supply of arms; at Lichtenberg, 3 officers, 280 privates, 7 guns, 200 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, powder, etc.; at Lutvelstein and Petite Pierre, large quantities of arms

and munitions; at Marsal, 60 guns. The three days' fighting at Metz do not show such large captures of men and material, because the enemy was able to save both under the guns of that fortress. Still, the captures were, at Vionville, 36 officers and 3,000 prisoners; Gravelotte, 54 officers and 3,000 prisoners. (The losses in killed and wounded during those three days were 25,000.)

Since then the captures have been, at the fortress of Vitry le Français, 17 officers and 850 private prisoners, and 16 guns. At the engagements and battles at Nouart, Beaumont, and Sedan previous to the capitulation of the latter place, above 30,000 prisonmore particularly at Beaumont, where the French lost 7,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 guns, and a tent camp. At Sedan, before capitulation, nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 25 guns. At the capitulation of Sedan, 1 Marshal of the Empire, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2,095 line officers, 84,450 prisoners, besides 14,000 wounded, all the eagles of the regiments taken, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses.

Laon is not yet reported, but the surrender included 23 guns and many muskets. Add the captures at Toul (recently reported) and the total is, one marshal, 39 generals, 3,359 officers, 106,950 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitraillenses, 885 field and fortress guns, more than 400 wagons, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway train, and almost incalculable quantities of supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage, and pro

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE FRENCH SITUA TION.

FRENCH MILITARY POWER BROKEN-FRANCE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR-FAVRE'S MISSTATEMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraps this day: "To-day's Provincial Corondence, the Ministerial organ, says: 'France car no longer hope to change defeat into victory. Its military power is broken. All continuation of war is useless, and therefore doubly criminal. Count Bismarck having announced the terms which Germany will unconditionally demand, it rested with France to prevent or obtain peace.'

"It reiterates the statement that in the interview with Favre an armistice was the main point considered. Toul, Strasbourg and Verdan only were asked as conditions. There was no demand for Fort du Mont valerien, nor was the extent of territory to be ceded discussed, nor an intention expressed to reduce France to a second-rank power."

The report of the destruction of the Prussian corvette Hertha in the Red Sea, is officially contra-

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION IN THE BRIT-ISH CABINET-A GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS-PAPER CENSURING THE UNITED STATES-A CONFEDERATE MOB AT NANTES. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The British Cabinet will meet on Friday to con sider the question of intervention. The semi-official North German Gazette censures the United States for recognizing the French Re-

A mob at Nantes removed the statue of Billault

from the principal square of the city a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up, and considerately sent it to his family.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE. WHAT GERMANY MEANS TO DO WITH THEM.

The North German Correspondent (semi-offi-

cial), says:

We are informed, from a good source, that when peace has been once signed with France on the basis of the cession of Elsass and Lothringer—an event which, in spite of French gasconading cannot be far distant—it has been decided that these two appendages of the old German Empire, instead of being broken up and apportioned among different States, are to form a border Afrikory, covering and protected by Germany in general, and governed, as fag as possible, in a judicial and economical point of view, according to their existing customs and institutions. The fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg will, naturally, be garrisoned by German troops, but the population of the two provinces will, for the present, be dispensed from service in the German army, nor will they be represented in the Reichstag. The formation of a German outlying territory, as a protection against the fillbustering designs of France, is of course only a provisional measure, intended to remain in force till the inhabitants, mindful of their old history and linease, have again heartily throwigh their lot with German kinsmen. This plan is based on the national and political interests of Germany, which is resolved to put a stop, once for all, to French aggression, and terminate the long-continued efforts of France to impose her "protectorate" on the South German States—in other words to make them her yassals.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The dry goods store of John Rogers, in Lowell,
was barned on Tuesday. Loss \$3,000; insured.
The works of the Washington Mowing Machine
the Sands Hill. Washington Co. N.Y. were burned on Tues-

Three colored laborers on the Chesapeake andA destructive fire broke out at Laneaster, Penn., resterlay, in the sash factory of Peter Stormfells, which destroyed. Loss \$15,000 and \$20,000.

destroyed. Loss with the control of the state of the control of th

y at theseign, while lying at the wharf in front of the Columbia files.

A section of the elevator was considerably damaged, and many sit in the neighborhood were broken by the concussion. No lives we Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, late Deputy Col GCCII. Recursor as Railtimore, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with fing \$12,000 of the public moneys, and with causing to be pre-to the U. S. Depository in Haltimore, a false claim for \$5,800 in the was placed under boulds to another on Saturday for examination. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. RUSSIA MOBILIZING HER SOUTHERN ARMIES-WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and late movements toward the Turkish border are ominous

ITALY.

THE ROMANS INSISTING ON THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS-THE BASIS OF THE PLEBISCITUM TO BE CHANGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Florence telegraphs, 27th inst.: "The Roman Junta decline to accept the restriction of liberty of the press or a plebiscitum which is to assure the spiritual power of the Pope, and threaten to resign unless the basis of the plebiscitum be changed."

PREPARATIONS FOR INAUGURATING THE NEW CAPITAL-THE PLEBISCITUM EXPECTED TO BE UNANIMOUS-THE POPE TO LEAVE ROME. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The new Roman Government announces the appropriation of 50,000,000 lire to defray the expenses of the nauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy. The enthusism of the inhabitants is boundless, and the plebiscitum is expected to be unanimous. The Pope will probably eave Rome as soon as the result is declared. Parliament will meet on the 12th proximo to ratify the plebiscitum, nd on the 18th the King will make his entry into Rome, and alight at the Quirinal.

CUBA.

APTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP SALVADOR AND MILITARY SUPPLIES-ESCAPE OF THE EXPE-DITIONARY FORCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 24 .- The important news of he capture of the steamship Salvador has been received The following official reports furnish the main details connected with it:

here. The following official reports furnish the main details connected with it:

The military commandant of Trinidad reports as follows to the Captain-General: "At 6 o'clock this morning (Sept. 19) the look-out gave information that a suspicious steamer had come to anchor between the Rivers Camas and Gonanyara, and that men and arms were landing. I ordered Captain Astudilio with four men to go out to reconnoiter. Learning from these that the report was correct, I ordered forces to be dispatched for said spot, from the nearest detachment, and set out myself with 60 men from the regiment of Bazza and Simancas, several officers and 150 volunteers. Half an hour before I arrived with my column I learned that the steamer was in the hands of one of my officers, with the arms and ammunition which it had attempted to land. I arrived on the spot, and it turned out that it was a side-wheel steamer with two chimneys called the Salvador, from Nassau, and that about 30 men who were in it took to flight in two launches on the approach of the troops. There are many arms and much ammunition on board, and the steamer has about ten feet of water in her. The above-mentioned articles will be landed, and the Captain of the port will take the steamer round to Castida, as may be practicable."

The military commandant of Cientuegos reports to the Captain General: "The mate and six sailors of the

of the port will take the steamer round to Casida, as may be practicable.

The military commandant of Cientuegos reports to the Captain-General: "The mate and six sailors of the English steamer Salvador, that came to this southern const from Nassau (having cleared falsely for San Domingo), bringing 35 rebels commanded by Lopez, a nephew of Narcise, have been captured by the Governor of the Casile of Pagua. They say the steamer sunk, and that they were escaping.

A letter found at the capture of the Salvador is published here. It is addressed to Antonio Marias, New-York, by M. Pimentel, and relates the risk of capture the salvador had incurred, and that she was springing a leak every moment while off the coast.

The crew of the Salvador who were captured are as follows: The mate, Joseph James Edgecombe: three firemen, Charles O'Brien, Charles Edmund, and John Thomas: Edward Wolmhead (mulatte), and one man, name unknown.

CHINA.

JEOPARDY OF FOREIGNERS - NO PROTECTION FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENTS-GENERAL [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Shanghai, July 15 .- There is great excite ment here, and but one feeling among us foreigners, that of universal indignation and thirst for revenge. This city (Shanghai) is all wild with rumors of a the different forms, and foreigners who have their families here are all, with one accord, in dreadful suspense, many of them not attempting to sleep at night, and prepared at all times to fly to the river and gain the gunreats, and, as usual, we have no gunboat nearer than Japan or Hong Kong (1,200 miles).

As for my own part, I think most of our fears are be safe themselves, but this city is too well prepared for them; guards and patrols tramp the streets all night, and some 600 or 800 well-armed men drill every evening, and three or four men-of-war are ready to shell and three or four men-of-war are ready to shel
the city at any time, but still we foreigner
are only some 3,000 against some 250,000 sav
ages, and it is well known that the Chinese havlage secret societies, sworn to exterminate every for
eigner when the first opportunity offers. What a bur
lesque it is on civilized nations to treat with China as ar
lesque it word than three weeks have passed since the
savage massacre was committed and not a single arres
has been made. This alone speaks for itself. Our un
protected Minister, the Hon. F. F. Low, and his family
remain abut up in Pekin, not knowing how soon his tury
will come to be backed into mineumeat, and his wife and
daughters outraged.

The Shanchai correspondent of The London Times, up

The Shanghai correspondent of The London Times, tu

der date of July 22, says : It is certain a "rising" is in the mouth of every China nan in this neighborhood, and so far as news comes. It is certain a "rising" is in the mouth of every Chinaman in this neighborhood, and so far as news comes, is much taiked of elsewhere. The following pricis, published by The North China Heraid, of conversation overheard in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, will show how much and in how disagreeable a sense foreign affairs are now being discussed here. I know the gentleman who gave the information, and can vouch for its accuracy:

"1. The country people say it has been conclusively proved that foreigners have been kidnapping on an extensive scale; more than 100 children have been found by authorities at Then Tsin, and clearly shown to have been intended for unholy purposes. Hence the rising of the people and the massacre of the foreigners.

"2. War has been declared, and one battle fought and won. The poor rustics are jubilant over the supposed victory, and say the Fung shut has at last taken a turn in their faver.

victory, and say the Fung shui has at last taken a turn in their favor.

"3. The prospect of a fight with foreigners is talked of with immense delight. Chima's 'lucky day' has come at last, and the hated intruder is doomed.

"4. Some of the better informed, who know that the late massacre has a special reference to France, are hoping they other foreign Powers will remain neutral and allow China and France to fight it out by themselves. Hitherto China has had to contend against the combined strength of the whole barbarian world; but now there is a chance of entering the lists with France alone. The event is a propitious one, and thrice-welcome; for it will prove that, one by one, China could conquer all the barbarian nations.

"5. Should all the foreigners, however, take part in the war, then, when the men-of-war go North to the principal scene of action, there will be a simultaneous attack from the city and country on the foreign settlement, and every foreigner will be exterminated.

"6. Natives friendly to foreigners counsel watchfulness. They say we cannot be too careful. There is mischief brewing, and we had better prepare.

"7. The subject of Russian sagression on China is also being discussed. Many fear Russia will avail herself of the present difficulties to get another slice from the Flowery, Land.

"8. The wheelbarrow men and all their friends are wild at the action of the Municipal Council, in requiring

'Flowery, Land.'
"So wheelbarrow men and all their friends are wild at the action of the Municipal Council, in requiring them to pay for their license. Their earnings are very small, and 600 cash a quarter is a heavy sum. They are under the impression that the license of the English Consul will not enable them to pass into the French settlement, or vice versa. But, wait a while, the day of vengance is coming, the loot from the foreign Hongs may help to compensate for the loss of trade."

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. The U. S. steamer Plymouth has arrived .The first civil marriage was celebrated

... In Tuesday's session of the Austrian ... The Board for the revision of the Bible resumed its session in London, the Rev. Mr. Thirl-

.The new iron-clad steamer Triumph, for the Royal Navy, was successfully launched at Eng., on Tuesday.The vomito is spreading rapidly at Bar-dona, spain. Many people are leaving, and business

at a stand still.Offenbach, the Opera Bouffe composer has seen expelled from France as a German. He is now a dadrid, where, at a performance of the Grand Duchess he received an enthusiastic reception from the audience

... The Discussion (newspaper) of Madrid, ontinues to denomee the practical millification of the Emancipation law by Cuba. The writer quotes from the Havana journals advertisements, of "Children for alle separate from Mothers," to prove his assertions a concluding, is calle the attention of the Government.

to the contracts which are publicly made in the Colonies for slave labor, which he affirms is practically a continu-ation of the system of Slavery in violation of the express law of the land.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

SMASH UP ON THE ERIE ROAD-LENT'S CIRCUS BADLY DAMAGED-ONE MAN KILLED-LOSS OF THE CIRCUS COMPANY \$30,000.

Another of the unfortunate calamities that have been of such common occurence lately on the Eric Railway occurred yesterday morning at Turner's Station, whereby one life was lost and many more endangered The details of the accident are briefly as follows. At 3:20 a. m. yesterday, the Pacific lightning express train left Port Jervis for this-city, being three minutes behind the regular time-table at the moment-of-starting, and steadily losing time, until when Turner's was on the point of being reached it was discovered that the train was between 12 and 20 minutes behind, and at this juncture, when every effort was being made to recover what was lost, a flagman appeared on the road waying a red flag, but too late to prevent the express train from crashing into the special or "circus" train that stood on the track killing one passenger, maining and bruising a number of others, smashing two passenger cars, setting fire to one, and playing havoe generally with the freight and circus properties belonging to L. B. Lent's circus, whose train had been compelled to wait at Turner's until a heated journal (which would otherwise have burned the box) had cooled.

The unfortunate man who was so suddenly deprived of life proved to be the manager of the circus, troupe (Henry Whitbeck), who had unmed from the halfern behind the regular time-table at the moment-of-starting,

box) had cooled. The unfortunate man who was so suddenly deprived of life proved to be the manager of the circus, troupe (Henry Whitbeck), who had jumped from the platform upon the circus train to warn the occupants, about 80 in number, of their impending danger, and, after being impaired by a tent-pole had both legs cut off and otherwise horribly mutilated, presenting a sickening sight when little from the scene of the disaster.

The circus was on its way to Fatersou, having performed at Middleton the evening previous, when it was thus evertaken, and owing to the unter destruction of the properties, said to be worth \$50,000, and the sad scene of the morning, no performance was given at the former place last evening. The express locomotive was considerably injured, and sent to the workshop for repairs.

Appended are the statements of the engineer, Mr. Stephen Campbell, a resident of Tounley-ave., Hudson City:

We left Port Levyels at 3 20 a. m., being three minutes

Stephen Campbell, a resident of Toulney-aver, House, City:
We left Port Jervals at 3 20 a. m., being three minutes behind time, and at Middleton I was informed by the conductor that the circus train was ahead; we had been losing time all along until at Greycourt we were 20 minutes behind and the stme at Monroe, and when approaching Turner's I observed the red flag and whistled "down breakes," and did all I could to arrest the disaster, but without success, the rail being very slipdery with dew and the grade against me; inasmuch as my train had ten cars heavily loaded we shot into the other train but merely denting the last car, and setting it slightly on fire; which was shortly after extinguished. The other train had been detained by a hot journal, and it was heavily loaded we shot into the other trans but merely denting the last ear, and setting it slightly on fire; which was shortly after extinguished. The other train had been detained by a hot journal, and it was claimed by the engineer that he had started to avoid the collision, which he probably did, but had not got more than one or two cars' length before we struck; my train was No. 12, and my locomotive No. 313; no one was hurt on my train but the fireman and myself; as when I saw that no haman power could do anything, I "hadlooed" to him "to look out for himself," which he did, and jumped a little before I did; he was badly bruised and cut, and so was I; we did not jump until the trains were about a car's distance from each other. My train was the Lightning Express, due in New-York at 7a. m., of which Frank Spring of Port Jervis was conductor, and William Twigss of Jersey City Breman, the conductor of the circus train was George Palmer, and the engineer John Nooney; I was not going as fast as 40 miles an hour; I should say about 35 miles; Campbell's face presented a number of cuts, and both hands were bound but he thought he would be alt right in the morning.

The statement of the fireman, Wm. Twigs, yaries

The statement of the fireman, Wm. Twiggs, varies somewhat from the above, and is as follows: We left port Jervis on time, 317 a. m., and Middletown a little after time, and at the top of Oxford hill were 18 minutes late, and passing Monroe came down, and on the first curve on the other side of Turner's saw a flag, when the engineer instantly whistled "down brakes, striking the rear passenger car of the circus train, and drove the last three cars into each other, completely demolishing them, and shattering our own locomotive, so that her stack, head-lights, pilots, sandsboxes, &c., were gone, so that she went to the shop. I heard there were six afters beside myself and the engineer injured, some severely and others sightly. As soon as the engineer heard us coming he moved his train, but had got but one car's distance when we struck. His taain had been there sufficiently long to have sent a flag-man nearer to us. The circus troupe went to Paterson.

There is some take of inflicting punishment on the flagman. Twiggs also presents marks of bruises. The remains of Mr. Whilbeck were taken to this city.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. On Tuesday night a train of 75 empty coal cars westward bound on the Morris and Essex Railroad, ran off the track between Garret Rock and Stony road. The locomotive ran about 150 feet over the ties, dragging 21 of the cars after it, all becoming a heap of rutus. No one was injured. A wrecking engine and a gang of men was sent from Hoboken and the damage was repaired. The cause of the accident was a misplaced switch.

THE ERIE SUITS IN PATERSON.

After a trial absorbing the patient attention of the Circuit Court of Paterson, Judge Bedle presiding, the first of the Erle suits has terminated in favor of the plaintiffs. The issues of fact was admitted—that the Eric Railway had charged \$1 a tun on freight to and Section of the Charter for incorporating the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad limits the charge to a specific sum

section of the Charter for incorporating the Paterson and Ramapo Rairoad limits the charge to a specific sum for freight, and stipulates that the sum shall cover the lading and unlasting. There was no defense offered to show that a terminal charge (in the case of \$1 a tun) had ever been claimed by a railroad company or such claim allowed by the courts. It would have been as legal to have charged the plaintiff \$20 a tun as \$1 a tun.

The plaintiffs, McGregor & Sons, were freighters of ordinary merchandise between Paterson and Jersey City. When the bills with the extortionate charges were presented to them they protested, as did hundreds of other persons, until the cashier at Paterson informed them that he would consider the protest made in all cases whether expressed or not.

The defense alleged that this payment under protest was, in law, a voluntary payment, and if so, was precinded from recovery in this action.

The plaintiff's connect contended that the Eric Railway in taking freights took them under the limitations of the lease of the road, which limited the taking of freights to the sum prescribed by the charter of the leased road. That they knew when they imposed a greater sum it was an extertion enforced by the control of the plaintiff's goods, always in their hands, and by their ability, in case of plaintiff's refusal, to at once stop sending their freights, and thereby injure their valuable business. That the Eric Railway stood in a position to oppress and injure the plaintiff to a greater extent if he refused to pay them than though he yielded and paid. That any charge above the amount allowed by the law was an extertionate demand, and the payment of such demand could never be considered in law as voluntary.

That a railroad taking payment ior freight under their charge, knew the amount they had a right to charge: and that any over-charge by the railroad under order of statutes limiting their charge, stood in precisely the position of the public officer taking fees beyond his legal right.

The Court i

Tight.
The Court in deciding this point used these words:
"Holding that there was an exceptional rate of charges, and holding that there may be penalties for charging these illegal rates, the difficulty I have in my own mind is this: wherever the Legislature has set and reconstruction. these illegal rates, the difficulty I have in my own mind is this; wherever the Legislature has set and regulated the rates and fixed penalities for the imposition of improper rates, whether it is not in accordance with the policy of the law, although there is no restraint or compulsion in point of fact to allow a recovery of money upon simple protest. Take the whole scope of railroads. Generally where the Legislature has sought to regulate the rates of fare and freight, and said they scall not exceed a certain sum, and has passed penal statutes preventing them, under a penalty, from charging more, it is a serious question as to whether the citizen cannot simply protest against the penalty, from charging more, it is a serious question as to whether the citizen cannot simply protest against the payment of more than the rate as fixed by the law, and then sue and recover it back upon the ground that it is against public policy to allow the railroad Company to hold possession of the plaintiffs money that they are not entitled to. And upon this ground the motion for non-suit upon the ground of voluntary payment was denied, and verdict given for the plaintiff for the amount of the unlawful terminal charges for 800, and costs.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ugor, Me., on Tuesday night.

...Goldsmith Maid will trot against 2:18 on Satur-t Mystic Park, Boston, for \$3,000, with the privilege of a running

...Gen. De Trobriand is investigating the recent age by U. S. solders in Provo City, Utah.Advices received at the Indian Bureau show a According to the census returns, the popular The survey of the North Pacific Railroad route

The deaths from yellow fever at New-Orleans 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuestay, were 15. The Res Michael Walsh of St. Patrick's Church died on Tuesday night of

.The Executive Committee of the German Aid cago have passed resolutions censuring Mi on in regard to the French Republic and

The French Sanitary Fair at San Francisco a Tuesday evening. Total receipts, including contributions from wylums and benevolent societies, \$50,000, of which sum \$47,000 uly been forwarded to France. Reports of the cotton crops from the South-west are remarkably favorable as to yield/libut complaints are susserous that the accross, who have mortgaged their shares of the even, refuse to plek it, saying the present prices would not pay for the work. Fricing advances inely, the weather being favorable.

The First National Bank of Denver City, Col.,

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT INTEREST IN ADVANCE. -INCREASED REVENUE COLLECTIONS-DE-LINQUENT TAXPAYERS TO BE PUNISHED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1876. Some months since Secretary Boutwell issued an order which is still in force, and which he says to-day shall emain in force-that all interest on the public debt will be paid 60 days in advance of the date upon which it is due, with a rebate of the interest at the rate of six per cent. That is, if a person is entitled to \$3 interest be must rebate the interest of 60 days on this \$3 at the rate

of six per cent per annum.

The Revenue collections for this month, up to and including to-day, are \$11,992,017 77, and will probably reach \$13,000,000 in the next two days. From July 1 up to and mating the collections for the next two days at \$1,000,000, will make the total collections for the first quarter of the present fiscal year nearly \$52,000,000, which is over \$4,000, 000 more than for the same quarter last year.

Acting Commissioner Douglass thas issued a circular order to Revenue Collectors requesting them to ascertain from the Dissrict Attorneys all facts in connection with bonds of delinquent tax-payers in their respective districts, which they have placed in the hands of District Attorneys for suit, and to make a report of the same to the Department at once. He desires them to ascertain whether judgment hat been obtained, and if so for what amount, whether executions have been issued, and if returns have been made. He also desires them to make a report of all moneys collected upon judgments in these cases. That it be paid over to col-lectors and treated as if collected without resort to the courts, and that the interest and costs be returned to the assessors as collections of unassessed penalties, &c. [Mr. Douglas says that if the execution has been returned nulla bona, and no property been found to satisfy the same, the collector must obtain from the clerk of the court a certificate to that effect, upon which should be based a claim for the abatement of the

It is learned from good authority that Commissioner of Patents Fisher intends to resign early next Spring, be-

cause of the insufficiency of his salary.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval a list of lands containing 37,988 acres found inuring to the State of Wisconsin for the benefit of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.

Since the the general adoption throughout the country of the postal-car system, and the discontinuance of the habit of allowing the United States mails to be handled by and placed in the care of persons not officers of the Department, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of robberies. Many cases have lately occurred, however, in the South, and the detectives of the Department are busy investigating them. Forty thousand dollars in registered bonds were lately mailed at Hartford, Conn., and the package has either been mislaid or stolen. This case is also receiving the attention of the Department.

The resignation of Mr. John F. Cleveland as Assessor

of the XXXIId New-York Internal Revenue District was accepted to-day by Secretary Boutwell, and Mr. Spencer Kirby, Mr. Cieveland's chief clerk, was appointed to the office. Capt. Shufeldt, Commander of the Nicaragua Survey ing Expedition, left here to-day for his home in Philadei-phia, to arrange his private affairs. Upon his return the

expedition will be organized, and will sail in October. Attorney-General Akerman is confined to his bed today with a slight attack of bilious fever. Admiral Porter will be relieved from duty at the Navy Department, as desired by himself, and will visit the principal cities in Europe Than United States vessel, as

Gen. Spinner, to-day, received a letter from Springfield, Mass., inclosing a counterfeit 50 cent note of the new issue, bearing the vignette of Stanton, for which, the Treasurer stated recently, he would give \$4, firmly be-belloving there was no such counterfeit in existence. The writer calls his attention to this offer, and Gen. Spinner will accordingly remit \$5 to him. As the reward, was only offered for the first note of this description sent to the Treasury, it is not likely that further vigiance will be met by similar remittances from here. The counterfeit is by no means a good imitation, and can be readily detected.

terreit is by no means a good instation, and can be readily destected.

Representative Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, arrived here to-day on business connected with his Congressional duties, and to inquire as to the probable estimates.

Pending the quarantine regulations at Galveston, correspondence with that place, or pertions of the State of Texas supplied from that office, will be facilitated by sending the mail from the Eastern and Middle States via New-York, whence it will be sent direct; from the North-West via St. Louis, whence it will be forwarded through Arkansas. The Southern mail will be sent as usual tannew Orleans, and thence forwarded via Red River.

OBITUARY.

NANCY W. PRIEST.

The Springfield Republican says: It is our sad duty to announce the death, at Winchendon, last week, of Mrs. A. C. Wakefield, at the age of 38. Mrs. Wakefield was better known to the readers of The Republican by her maiden name of Nancy W. Priest, who, ten or twelve years ago, was a frequent contributor of poetry to our columns, and was the author of that beautiful and touching poem, "Over the River," which was copied into hearly every paper in the country, and has frequently been published since. Though many of the other productions of Mrs. Wakefield's pen possessed much excellence, "Over the River" had quite an exceptional merit, and seems to have been produced in an hour of inspiration that was never repeated. Looking back over our files we see that the poem was first printed in Angust, 1857, when Miss Priest was 20 years old, and a resident of Hinsdale, New-Hampshire; and though she has never produced anything so good since, it is not too much to say that "Over the River" atone is sufficient to give hea an enduring name in the annals of American literature. Wrs. Wakefield leaves a husband and two little children to mourn her loss, and thousands of persons in all parts of the country will hear of her death almost with the sense of personal bereavement. Would that we could; know her thoughts on the other side of that river of which she wrote thirteen years ago, and whether or not she has met and known those of whom she then said:

"Superhert I know, on the wasses shore,"
The watch and becken and wait for a." her maiden name of Nancy W. Priest, who, ten or twelve

Major William R. Cummings, U. S. Assessor of the 1st District, died at his residence in the vii lage of Jamaica, on Tuesday morning, of typh lage of Jamaica, on Tuesday morning, of typhoid fever, in the 55th year of his age. During the Rebellion he commanded a battery of artillery, and took part in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. In that last campaign he contracted disease that obliged him to resign. He had been identified with the Bepublican party since its organization, and was the first President of the first Abolitton Society formed in Indiana. He filled the effect of Assessor for a long time, and acceptably to the Government and to the residents of the district. He leaves a wife and two children. His funeral takes place to-day.

Brig.-Gen. Yates died at his residence in this city last evening. He had been ill for the past year from the effect of a paralytic stroke. He was in the volunteer service during the war, and accompanied his command in the battle of Gettysburg. He was educated at Union College, and was for many years a Colonel in the militia. The remains will be taken to Albany for in terment.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay of the British Army, will

. President Grant left Boston yesterday after-Gen. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster-Gene

Yrancisco about the bit of October, to play a match at billiards with John Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dana, Paymaster's Department United States Army, died in San Francisco on Tacalar, He van

... E. S. Woodford, one of the Board of Directors of the Connecticat State Prison, and well known in business stretes, died at his residence in Winsted, Coun. on Member, age 61.

at his residence in Winsted, Cona., on Monday, age 61.

F. E. Franklin, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Missiasippi, died vesterday. He was an officer in the Foderal army, from Ohio, and had readed in Missiasippi for three years.

The following-named candidates passed the examination at Amazolis residents. Edward Faller, Ohio, Henry Ricch, Pennsylvania; David Pencek, New York. The Midshipmen of the Class of Bids will be examined for promotion on the 30th inst.

Col. Kelly, managing editor of The St. Louis Considered; having made certain statements in that journal which gave

The Corporation of Lafayette College, at Eas-